

SAMYGINA, A. I.

Cand Agr Sci, Diss -- "The effectiveness of feeding salts of trace elements to pregnant sows and young pigs". Kiev, 1961. 18 pp, 21 cm (Min of Agr UkrSSR. Ukr Acad of Agr Sci), 300 copies, Not for sale (KL, No 9, 1961, p 186, No 24394).
[61-53027]

DLUGACH, I.M.; KURAS, Z.F.; MURAV'YEVA, I.P.; SAMYGINA, Ye.P.;
SHABAD, L.M., glav. red.; VERMEL', Ye.M., prof., zam. glav.
red.; KONOPLEV, V.N., zam. glav. red.; ABELEV, G.I., red.
toma; IRLIN, I.S., red. toma; SAMOYLOV, V.I., red. toma;
SHABAD, L.M., red.; CONCHAROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Eight International Cancer Research
Congress in six volumes] Trudy v shesti tomakh. Moskva,
Medgiz. Vol.3.[Problems in the virology and immunology of
cancer. Correlations of tumor and body] Voprosy virusolo-
gii i immunologii raka. Vzaimootnosheniia opukholi i organiz-
ma. 1963. 518 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. International Cancer Research Congress. 8th, Moscow, 1962.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Shabad).

*

CHACHKHIANI, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMYKIN, G., inzh.

Device for measuring torque on engine shafts (torsion meter). Rech.
transp. 21 no.2:36-38 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Torque--Measurement) (Shafting)

SAMYKIN, G., inzh.

Increasing the power of engines on cargo motor ships. Rech.
transp. 23 no.1:33 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:11)

FARAMAZYAN, Rachik Artashesovich; SAMYKIN, S., red.; RODIONOVA, L.,
mlad. red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economy of present-day Canada] Ekonomika sovremennoi Kanady.
Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 222 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Canada--Economic conditions)

ACC NR: AT7007281

SOURCE CODE: UR/3249/66/000/013/0083/0087

AUTHOR: Germogenova, Ye. V.; Samykina, K. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The behavior of individual rare earth elements during sulfuric acid decomposition of phosphorites

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya. Mineral'noye syr'ye, no. 13, 1966. Obogashcheniye i pererabotka mineral'nogo syr'ya (Concentration and processing of minerals), 83-87

TOPIC TAGS: ~~apatite~~, phosphate^{mineral}, rare earth element, yttrium, cesium, ~~attraction~~ sulfuric acid, chemical decomposition, phosphoric acid

ABSTRACT: Phosphorite and apatite-nepheline rocks contain 0.5—1% rare earth elements and are considered as a raw material for the production of rare earths. The behavior of rare earths during the treatment of phosphate rocks with sulfuric acid solutions in the production of phosphoric acid and phosphates was studied to explore the possibility of simultaneous recovery of phosphoric

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UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7007281

Table 1. Recovery of rare earth elements by sulfuric acid decomposition of a phosphorite (0.84% rare earth in the phosphorite and 0.3% rare earths in the calcium sulfate formed)

Components	Rare earths composition		Content of rare earth elements		Recovery of rare earths
	Phosphorite, %	Gypsum, %	In 100 g. phosphorite	In 100 g. gypsum	
Elements of the yttrium group					
Y ₂ O ₃	12.6	8.8	0.1058	0.0277	73.3
Dy ₂ O ₃	4.6	2.3	0.0346	0.0073	81.1
Ho ₂ O ₃	1.0	0.3	0.0084	0.0019	38.1
Er ₂ O ₃	2.2	1.1	0.0185	0.0035	81.2
Yb ₂ O ₃	2.5	0.7	0.0210	0.0022	89.5
Sum	22.9	13.2	0.1923	0.0417	78.3
Elements of the cerium group					
Ce ₂ O ₃	25.0	28.1	0.2199	0.0885	57.9
La ₂ O ₃	12.0	21.0	0.1008	0.0462	31.1
Pr ₂ O ₃	3.7	5.8	0.0311	0.0183	41.2
Nd ₂ O ₃	16.4	22.3	0.1378	0.0583	49.0
Sm ₂ O ₃	3.6	4.2	0.0302	0.0132	56.0
Gd ₂ O ₃	6.1	5.0	0.0512	0.0158	19.2
Tb ₂ O ₃	0.3	0.1	0.0025	0.0009	68.0
Total	67.1	86.5	0.5636	0.2720	51.7
Amount of rare earths	90.0	99.7	0.7559	0.3143	58.5

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ACC NR: AT7007281

acid and rare earths. A phosphate rock concentrate containing 20.0% P_2O_5 , 0.84% rare earths, and 33.5% CaO was treated with 18—20 vol % H_2SO_4 at room temperature and with heating to 50—95°C. The degree of leaching of the rare earths into the solution was established by determining the amount of rare earths in the solid phase ($CaSO_4$) formed during the leaching. At room temperature, 62.5% of the total content of rare earths in the rock was leached into the solution. Heating to 50°C increased the recovery of the rare earths to 67%. Heating to 95°C decreased the degree of recovery of rare earths to 55%. This is attributed to an isomorphic crystallization of rare earth elements with gypsum. The amount of rare earths extracted from the rock into H_2SO_4 solution is also dependent on the Ca content in the rock and varied between 60 and 72%. The behavior of individual rare earths during the treatment of phosphate rocks with sulfuric acid was also studied. Sulfates of the yttrium group are more soluble than sulfates of the cerium group. The degree of extraction of individual rare earths, determined by the x-ray spectroscopy, is shown in the table. The rare earths are precipitated from the solution and purified by the oxalate method to form a concentrate containing 30% Y and 17% Ce. L. V. Zverev is thanked for valuable instructions. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [PS]

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 3/3

GERMOGENOVA, Ye.V.; SAMYKINA, K.A.

Behavior of rare-earth elements during apatite leaching with sulfuric
acid. Min.syr'e no.9:32-36 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

SAMYLIN A.K.
GRUSHEVAYA, T.F.; SAMYLIN, A.K.

Investigating metal temperature during longitudinal rolling.
Bul. TSNIIGM no.23:40-41 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork))
(Thermocouples)

28(4), 9(7)

AUTHORS: Samylin, A. K., Sidash, Ye. S.

S/032/60/026/02/040/057

B010/B115

TITLE: An Electronic Potentiostat for Electrochemical Investigations

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 26, Nr 2, pp 223-226 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A tentative experimental model of a potentiostat consisting of an amplifier unit and a current-supply unit was designed. The amplifier unit (of scheme in figure 2) contains the amplifier, a cathode voltmeter, and the master circuit. The cathode voltmeter (having a millivoltmeter or a PS potentiometer) is connected in parallel with a direct-current amplifier. The circuit contains a 6N8S triode, and is a cathode follower. The master circuit has two potentiometers supplied from dry-cell batteries or accumulators (3 - 6 v). The direct-current amplifier comprises a voltage amplifier (two cascades) and a current amplifier (1 cascade). The voltage amplifier contains a 6Zh3P pentode, and has a total amplification coefficient of about 500. The discharge cascade consists of 6 6P3S tetrodes connected in parallel. The current-supply unit (cf scheme in figure 3) is housed within a special case and consists of two rectifiers. One rectifier has 5Ts4S kenotrons, and serves to

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An Electronic Potentiostat for Electrochemical
Investigations

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feed the anode circuit of the cathode voltmeter and the direct-current amplifier. The other rectifier has 5Ts3S tubes and feeds the discharge cascade. The maximum sharpness of the working characteristic of the potentiostat is 1600 ma/v, and has a pass band between 0 and 16 kcps. The voltage-regulation range is 200 mv (Fig 4: working characteristics of the device). The circuit diagram of the device is given (Fig 5). Satisfactory results were obtained by M. B. Litvinskaya in the chemical laboratory of the institute mentioned hereafter. There are 5 figures and 1 reference. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Tubes)

Card 2/2

GRUSHEVAYA, T.F.; SAMYLIN, A.K.

Temperature and deformation distribution along the cross section
of the blank during piercing. Biul. TSIICHM no.10:38-41 '60.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Pipe mills) (Deformations (Mechanics))

S/137/62/000/003/096/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Samylin, A.K.; Grushevaya, T.F.

TITLE: A method of measuring the metal temperature during the process of plastic deformation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3D171 (v sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 4, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 36 - 49)

TEXT: A method was developed, called the thermal method, which makes it possible to measure the temperature of metal during the deformation process in tension, torsion and piercing. Temperature increments in the metal established on account of the deformation work, and their dependence on the initial temperature of the specimen deformation and other parameters, show the effect of plastic deformation upon the temperature conditions of the metal during the tests. A direct proportionality between the values of temperature increments and deformation work makes it possible to estimate the one from the values of the other. During torsion tests, the magnitude of axial tensile forces is 25 - 30% from the magnitude of tangential torsional forces. The method suggested opens wide possibilities

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A method of measuring the metal temperature

S/137/62/000/003/096/191
A006/A101

ties for studying processes of deformation and ductility of steels and alloys;
it has proved satisfactory under laboratory conditions and is used for industrial
investigations.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/003/091/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Samylin, A.K., Grushevaya, T.F.

TITLE: Investigating the process of metal deformation during piercing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3D166
(V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 5, Kharkov, Metallurgizdat, 1961,
5 - 13)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of plastic deformation during piercing upon temperature conditions. A so-called thermal method was developed to investigate the deformation process during piercing under laboratory and industrial conditions; the amount of heat liberating on account of deformation work, was measured. The experimental results are presented. Studies of a series of factors in metal piercing with the aid of the thermal method make it possible to present a scientific basis for the results obtained, and show the efficiency and promising outlooks of this method. The thermal method makes it possible to determine the technological ductility of steel; to investigate not only thermal phenomena occurring during its deformation, but also the deformation process

Card 1/2

Investigating the

S/137/62/000/003/091/191
A006/A101

proper, and to establish on this basis optimum parameters of the piercing technology.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PAVLUKHIN, O.I.; SAMYLIN, A.K.; SIDASH, Ye.S.; TROFIMENKO, M.S.

Recording device with noncontact compensation unit. Avtom.i
prib. no.4:60-63 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Recording instruments)

L 19807-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFTIC PF-L JD/HW
 ACCESSION NR: AR3006902 S/0137/63/000/007/D030/D030

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7D208

AUTHOR: Samy*lin, A. K.; Grushevaya, T. F.

TITLE: Determination of the temperatures of technological plasticity of stain-
less steels for pipes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo tryb. Vy*ip. 7, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 18-24

TOPIC TAGS: plasticity, stainless steel, pipe production, 1Kh18N9T, Kh23N18,
 ShKh15, deformation, piercing, cracking, pitting

TRANSLATION: The condition of the inner surface of hollow samples (outer diam.
 35 mm, inner diam. 5 mm, length 110 mm) of steels 1Kh18N9T, Kh23N18, and ShKh15
 was investigated in order to determine the optimum deformation temperature of
 pipe billets. The samples were pierced without a mandrel, with a relative reduc-
 tion of 10%, in the temperature range 960-1235C. The temperature was measured
 at one or two points of the sample cross section. It was established that the
 nature of the dependence of the increase in temperature and power consumption-

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L 19307-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006902

on the piercing temperature is the same as in the piercing of solid samples, while the absolute values of both under the same conditions of deformation are, for example, 50% greater for hollow samples of steel 1Kh18N9T than for solid samples. When samples of steel ShKh15 are pierced in the temperature range 1000-1225C no breaks are observed. Samples of steel 1Kh18N9T had deep cracks, visible to the naked eye, on the inner surface at temperatures <1050C and >1235C. For the steel Kh23N18, the upper limit of the appearance of deep cracks is the temperature 1220C, while the lower is the temperature 1060C. At intermediate temperatures, individual fine flaws are noted on the templates of both alloys. The formation of "crack-pitting" during piercing on samples of stainless brands of steel is a characteristic feature of these steels and is related to their increased gas saturation. The use of stainless steel, smelted and teemed under vacuum or in an inert atmosphere, is recommended for pipe production. L. Yelagina.

DATE ACQ: 12Aug63

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

S/032/62/028/012/016/023
B108/B186

AUTHORS: Samylin, A. K., and Sidash, Ye. S.

TITLE: An electronic potentiostat with high output current

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 12, 1962, 1510 - 1512

TEXT: The study of anodic dissolution with a controlled potential is a promising method. The authors therefore designed an electronic potentiostat with high output current. It is based on the intermediate transformation of the mismatch signal from the sample electrode into a variable voltage which, together with the voltage from a standard electrode in the electrolytic cell, is led into a modulator and then into the phase detection and amplification stages of the potentiostat. The voltage from the output of this stage is rectified and smoothed. The ratio between the phases of the modulator (50 cps) and the synchronous (phase) detector is so chosen that a deviation of the potential of the specimen in the positive direction reduces the output current and vice versa. The circuit diagram of the potentiostat is shown in Fig. 1. The transconductance of its operating characteristic can reach $2.25 \cdot 10^6$ ma/v. There are 3 figures.

Ukr. Sci Res Inst of Pipes

SIDASH, Ye.S., inzh.; SAMYLIN, A.K., inzh.; PAVLUKHIN, O.I., inzh.

Possibility of using a magnetic anisotropy transformer with a logometer in systems for the control of power parameters of pipe rolling mills. Proizv. trub no.11:123-126 '63.

Magnetic tensometric overloading relay. Ibid.:127-131

(MIRA 17:11)

YANVILIN, A.S., Inzh., GALETSKIY, V.M., Inzh.; SIDASH, Ye.S., Inzh.;
PAVLUKHIN, G.I., Inzh.

Measuring torque with preliminary calibration of the resistance
transducers. Izv. vuzov. trub no. 12. 117-119. '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

SIDASH, Ye.S., inzh.; SAMYLIN, A.K., inzh.; PAVLUKHIN, O.I., inzh.

Operation of a magnetic anisotropy converter in a generator system.
Proizv. trub no.12:119-127 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

POMIRCHIIY, R. (Leningrad); SAMYLKIN, B. (Leningrad); FREYDIN, R. (Leningrad)

Changing the design of gas water heaters. Pozh.delo 9 no.3:15 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Water heaters)

SOV/68-59-4-5/23

AUTHORS: Voznyy, G.F., Tankovskiy, P.I. and Burda, N.I. (UKhIN),
Vladovskaya, A.Ya. and Samylin, N.A.

TITLE: An Industrial Test of Micro-additions for Decreasing
the Moisture Content of Flotation Concentrates Obtained
on Vacuo-Filters (Promyshlennyye ispytaniya
mikrodobavok dlya snizheniya vlazhnosti kontsentrata
flotatsii na vakuum-fil'trakh)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of small additions of surface active
substances on the moisture content of flotation
concentrates have been investigated on an industrial
scale. It was found that an addition of 0.025% of
"gas oil contact" (0.7 to 0.8 kg/t of dry substance) or
0.05% of PM-50 (a product based on coal tar oils - not
specified) decreases the moisture content of flotation
concentrates by 3%. It was established that the above
additions speed up the coagulation of slurries and
clearing of water on the works. It is expected that
with the accumulation of a micro-additive in the water
the currently added amount can be decreased without a

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SOV/68-59-4-5/23

An Industrial Test of Micro-additions for Decreasing the Moisture Content of Flotation Concentrates Obtained on Vacuo-Filters

decrease in the dewatering effect. In order to obtain more information on the technico-economical effect of adding PM-50 and "gas oil contact" a prolonged continuation of the test is proposed. There are 3 tables and 6 references of which 3 are Soviet, 1 English, and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Yenakiyevskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod (Yenakiyevskiy Coking Works) - (Vladovskaya and Samylin); UkhIM (Voznyy, Tankovskiy and Burda)

Card 2/2

BEL'CHIKOV, M. Ya.; SAMYLIN, N. A.; BERDICHEVSKAYA, L. I.

Use of polyacrylamide for the coagulation of flotation tails.
Koks i khim. no.10:15-18 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Yenakiyev--Coal preparation) (Acrylamide)
(Coagulation)

BEL'CHIKOV, M.Ya.; SAMYLIN, N.A.; Prinimala uchastiye NOVIKOVA, V.I.

Investigation of the slime formation process at separate sections of the Coal Preparation Department No. 1 of the Yenakiyevsk Coke-Chemical Plant. Koks i khim. no.7:9-11 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Bel'chikov).
2. Ukrainskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley (for Samylin).
(Yenakiyevskiy—Coal preparation)

IL'CHENKO, A.I.; SAMYLIN, N.A.; RAFALES, E.E., dotsent

What type of a settling machine? Ugol' 37 no.7:46 JI '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Gipromashugleobogashcheniye (for Il'chenko). 2. UkrNIIUgleobogashcheniye (for Samylin). 3. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina (for Rafales).
- (Coal preparation plants—Equipment and supplies)

KOTKIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMYLIN, N.A.

Systems of payment for the quality of concentrates and industrial products. Koks i khim. no.10:51-55 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ukrainskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley.
(Coal preparation plants) (Coal—Prices)

SANYLIN, P.; CHETAYEV, A.

Mechanizing the production of catgut. Miaz.ind.SSSR 31 no.1:
33-34 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kazanskiy ketgutnyy zavod.
(Kazan--Catgut)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Epidermal structure of leaves within the genus *Sphenobaiera*.
Dokl.AN SSSR 106 no.3:537-539 Ja '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom N.S.Shatskim.
(Paleobotany)

SAMYLYNA, V. A.

Name: SAMYLINA, V. A.

Dissertation: Mesozoic flora of the Lower Aldan Valley

Degree: Cand Biol Sci

^{Defended at:}
Affiliation: Acad Sci USSR, Botanical Inst imeni V. L. Komarov

^{Publisher}
~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Leningrad

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 2, 1957

SAMYLYNA, V.A.

New Cycadophyta from the Mesozoic deposits of the Aldan River.
Bot.zhur. 41 no.9:1334-1339 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk
SSSR, Leningrad.
(Aldan Valley--Cycadophyta, Fossil)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Two new ginkgo species from the lower Cretaceous deposits of the
Aldan River. Bot.zhur.41 no.10:1525-1527 0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR.
Leningrad.

(Aldan Valley--Ginkgo, Fossil)

SAMYLINA, V. A.

"Mesozoic Flora of the Lower Reaches of the River Aldan."

dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences at
the Inst. of Botany im V. L. Komarov.

Defense of Dissertation (Jan-Jul 1957)

Sect. of Biological Sciences

Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 115-117

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.; SAMYLINA, V.A.

First find of a representative of the genus *Pachypteris* in the
U.S.S.R. Bot.zhur. 43 no.11:1611-1612 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva i Botanicheskii
institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Barakayevskaya--Pteridospermae)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

New finds of angiosperms in lower Cretaceous deposits of the Kolyma Basin. Bot. zhur. 44 no. 4: 483-491 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:10)

L. Btaniicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.

(Zyryanka Valley--Paleobotany)

(Silyap Valley--Paleobotany)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Angiosperms from lower Cretaceous deposits of the Kolyma Basin.
Bot.zhur. 45 no.3:335-352 M^r '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im.V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Zyryanka Valley--Angiosperms, Fossil)

SAMYLYNA, V.A.

Recent data on the Lower Cretaceous flora of the southern Maritime Territory. Bot. zhur. 46 no. 5:634-645 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova, AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Maritime Territory—Paleobotany—Cretaceous)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Cretaceous flora of the Arkagala coal-bearing basin. Dokl. AN
SSSR 147 no.5:1157-1159 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.
(Arkagala Valley—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Mesozoic flora of the lower Aldan River. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser.
8: Paleobot. no. 4: 57-139 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Aldan Valley—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Cretaceous flora in the Obluch'ye region (Lesser Khingan
Mountains). Bot. zhur. 48 no.5:726-729 My '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Paleobotanic characteristic of continental Mesozoic sediments of the Zyryanka-Silyap coal-bearing area (left-bank region of the Kolyma River). Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1212-1214 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Mesozoic flora of the left bank of the Kolyma River (Zyryanka coal basin). Part 1: Equisetales, Filicales, Cycadales, Bennettitales. Trudy Bot. inst. Paleobot. Ser. 8 no.5:39-79 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

SAMYLINA, V.A.

Lower Cretaceous flora of the central Sikhote-Alin' Range.
Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1286-1287 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

IL'INSKAYA, I.A.; DOROFYEV, P.I.; SAMYLINA, V.A.; SNIGIREVSKAYA, N.S.;
SHILKINA, I.A.

Paleobotanical collections of the V.L.Komarov Botanical
Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Bot.zhur.
50 no.10:1490-1497 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

FILATOV, S.I.; SAMYLENA, V.A.

Stratigraphy and flora of Lower Cretaceous sediments in the
Balygychan-Sugoy Trough. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.1:186-189 Ja
'66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye i Botanicheskiy
institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR. Submitted August 2, 1965.

L 46205-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c) DS

ACC NR: AP6030138

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0102/0104

AUTHOR: Kazanskiy, L. N.; Samylkin, N. I.; Yablokov, B. N. 41
B

ORG: Physics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: A transistorized preamplifier for signal electrodes

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 102-104

TOPIC TAGS: synchrocyclotron, preamplifier, electron beam

ABSTRACT: A unit containing a signal electrode and a transistorized preamplifier with a separate power supply has been developed to investigate effectiveness of injection and instability of the beam in a circular synchrocyclotron. The electrode consists of a Π -shaped copper plate having a radius of 16 cm. It permits observation of the beam's behavior beyond the critical limit of energy. Copper foil shields protect the electrode, which is provided with a vacuum-tight leadout. Total capacitance of both the electrode and leadout is ~ 90 pf. The preamplifier and batteries are mounted on the inner flange of the vacuum chamber in a copper-shielded container. The requirements for the preamplifier were based on the following considerations: 1) in the energy region covered by the electrode, electron frequency varies from 16 to 33 Mc; and 2) the number of particles in a beam is 10^8-10^{10} . It is

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UDC: 621.384.611

L 46205-66

ACC NR: AP6030138

desirable to obtain a uniform distribution of particles in the beam. The available passband should therefore be from 0.5 to 40 Mc, and the gain ~ 10 . The described measuring unit was used in beam investigations for approximately 4 months and no changes in preamplifier characteristics were observed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

[KM]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 fv

SAMYLOV, P.; UNTERBERGER, G.

Improving production of grooved tiles. Stroi. mat. 4 no.1:27-28
Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Direktor Ne'yanskogo kombinata stroitel'nykh materialov (for
Samylov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Sverdlovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya
promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov (for Unterberger).
(Tiles, Roofing)

SOV/56-34, -3-10/55

AUTHORS: Samylov, S. V., Tsukerman, V. A. , Model', I. Sh.

TITLE: The Glow of Gases Irradiated by Soft X-Rays (Svecheniye gazov pod deystviyem myagkogo rentgenovskogo izlucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958 , Vol. 34, Nr 3, pp. 599 - 608 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work is a more detailed investigation of the glow of gases and metals under the action of soft X-rays. The authors explained the dependence of the intensity of the glow on the type and on the pressure of the gas and they also obtained some data on the mechanism of the transformation of the X-rays into visible light. First the experimental method is discussed in detail. A diagram illustrates the results of the first measurements and of the intensity of the glow as a function of the air pressure for Be, Cu, Mo, Sn, and Pt. These measurements were made by a photoelectronic multiplier. The absolute yield of light increases with increasing atomic number of the metal. When the pressure is reduced from 760 to 7 to 10 mm Hg

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SOV/56-34-3-10/55

The Glow of Gases Irradiated by Soft X-Rays

the intensity of the glow increases in most of the metals. A further diminution of the pressure leads to a monotonous decrease of the intensity. At pressures of about 10^{-2} mm mercury column and below the photoelectronic multiplier with the maximum amplification records no noticeable yield of light. These unexpected results showed that the observable glow is not connected with the fluorescence of the metals under the action of X-rays. It was supposed that the glow of the gas in the chamber is excited by such electrons which are knocked out of the metallic surface and of the atoms of the gas according to the photoeffect by the Roentgen quanta. The added photographs of the glow in the air of the chamber prove this assumption. A further proof for the electronic nature of the excitation of the glow in gas when irradiated by X-rays resulted from photographing the glow of the air in a magnetic field. The arrangement of this experiment is illustrated by a figure. Further diagrams among others illustrate the following: The dependence of the intensity of the glow of air and argon on the pressure in case of absence of a metallic surface in the chamber, the pressure dependence of the intensity of the glow of a mixture of 80 % Ar + 20 % O_2 , the results of the microphotometric

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SOV/ 56-34-3-10/55

The Glow of Gases Irradiated by Soft X-Rays

evaluation of the spectrogram of the glow of argon at atmospheric pressure. The last paragraph gives a detailed discussion of these results. The following can be assumed as proved: In case of energies of the ionizing radiation, by far, surmounting the ionization potential of the gas, the glow occurs as a consequence of electron transfers and it is essentially determined by the atomic and molecular properties of the gas, by its density and its admixtures. Finally the authors draw some practical conclusions from the here described experiments; these conclusions are of interest for working with gas-scintillators. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 17 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1957

Card 3/3

VOYTENKO, A.Ye.; ZYKOV, A.P.; SAMYLOV, S.V.

Noninductive cable for the wiring of capacitor batteries.

Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.5:202 S-0 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

SAMYLOV, V.A., inzh.

Heat treatment of sormite-type alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr.
met. no.8:49-50 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Sormite--Heat treatment)

LASTOVSKIY, R.P.; TEMKINA, V.Ya.; SAMYLOVA, I.M.

o-Hydroxyphenyliminodiacetic acid. Met. poluch. khim.
reak. i prepar. no.6:67-68 '62.

p-Hydroxyphenyliminodiacetic acid. Ibid.:68-70 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

L 25829-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6015150

SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/66/009/002/0232/0238

AUTHOR: Poshekhonov, P. V.; Samyshkin, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Breakdown of high-voltage modulator tubes under static operating conditions

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, n. 9, no. 2, 1966, 232-238

TOPIC TAGS: electron tube, modulator tube, cathode sputtering

ABSTRACT: The electric stability of the grid-anode gap in a series of tubes both with wire and plane grids is studied experimentally under conditions in which the products of sputtering of the oxide-coated cathode are deposited on the surface of electrodes. It is found that when an oxide-coated cathode is used in a tube, a film of cathode sputtering products appears on the surface of other electrodes. This reduces considerably the stability of high-voltage devices. This film of cathode sputtering products causes a drop (3—4 kv) in the threshold voltage at which microdischarges occur. A rise (8—10 kv) in the threshold voltage leads to continuous microdischarges. The excitation of microdischarges at comparatively low voltages is, apparently, associated with a high efficiency of exchange processes between electrodes with heavy ion participation. A film of barium oxide on electrodes is found to increase considerably the field emission current. Microdischarges and breakdowns gradually reduce the film. ... have

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UDC: 621.385.394.4

L 25829-66

ACC NR: AP6016150

the activity of the film. Variations in the vacuum of tubes (10^{-7} — 10^{-4} mm Hg) have no appreciable effect on the electric stability of the grid-anode gap. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 04Feb63/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ~~111 111~~

Card ²/₂ *16*

L 40368-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T DS
ACC NR: AP6014243

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0886/0893

AUTHOR: Poshekhonov, P. V.; Pogorel'skiy, M. M.; Poshekhonova, T. A.;
Samyshkin, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Breakdown-track investigation in oxide-coated-cathode systems

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 886-893

TOPIC TAGS: kenotron, electronic rectifier, vacuum rectifier, high voltage rectifier, dielectric breakdown

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of an experimental investigation of breakdown tracks on heater-type sintered oxide-coated cathodes of h-v kenotrons (vacuum rectifiers) and high-power modulator tubes. Ring-shaped breakdown tracks were observed in kenotrons run at their working cathode temperature (850C) and also in cold kenotrons. The rings are formed only on the positive-potential electrode. At 25-30 kv, the ring diameter was 0.5-1 mm; at 50-60 kv, 3-6 mm. Further experiments included a special point-plane-electrode tube tested at direct voltages up

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.385.735:537.525

L 40368-66

ACC NR: AP6014243

to 50 kv, at $(1-5) \times 10^{-7}$ torr. Combined with the W. P. Dyke et al. results (Phys. Rev., 1953, 91, 5, 1043), the above results permitted reaching these conclusions:
(1) The ring tracks form under both pre-breakdown and actual breakdown conditions;
(2) Ba sprayed onto the point facilitates ring formation; the rings are formed in those systems whose electrodes are coated with a film evaporated from the oxide-coated cathode; (3) In systems with large interelectrode distances, the breakdown can be initiated by the field emission from the pointed parts of the electrode surface coated with an active film. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 03Feb65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 hs

USSR / Forest Science. Forest Cultures.

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 775⁴⁶

Author : Samyshkin, K. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Creation of Shelterbelts By Seeding

Orig Pub : Lesn. kh-vo, 1958, No 2, 72

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

SAMYSHKIN, K.A. (Simferopol')

Reforestation of arid steppes. Put' i put.khoz. no.10:
38-39 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Crimea--Reforestation) (Crimea--Railroads)

LOPUSHINSKAYA, V.M.; ISHCHENKO, G.T.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; SAMYSHKIN, M.S.

Immediate results of the treatment of a sarcoma of the vagina in
dogs with the use of betatron. Med.rad. 5 no.7:22-25 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(VAGINA--TUMORS)

(RADIOTHERAPY)

SAMYSHKINA, K.G.

Microfauna and stratigraphy of lower Cretaceous sediments near
Alikent in the Daghestan A.S.S.R. Trudy Geol.inst.Dag.fil. AN
SSSR 1:94-103 '57. (MIRA 14:9)
(Daghestan--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

SAMYSHKINA, K. G., Candidate Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "The microfauna and stratigraphy of the Lower Cretaceous deposits of southern and central Dagestan". Makhachkala, 1958. 24 pp (Dagestan Affilaite, Acad Sci USSR, Geol Inst), 130 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 113)

SOV/20-128-2-43/59

3(5)
AUTHOR:

Samyshkina, K. G.

TITLE:

Bionomic Conditions of the Waters of Dagestan in Lower Cretaceous

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 375-378 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Between the Jurassic and the Lower Cretaceous, Dagestan and the adjacent part of Azerbaydzhan were subject to orogenetic movements. At that time the zones of the main- and the side chain of the Caucasus were folded. In this connection some sections of this area became visible whereas others formed huge geosynclinal downwarings in which huge sediment masses were deposited. In the lower part of the Valanginian cross section no fossil microfauna was found since southern Dagestan was rapidly submerged at the beginning of this period. Here dolomites and dolomitized limestones were deposited. They indicate the inheritance of an increased content of calcium salts from the Jurassic Tithonian water. Towards the end of the Upper Valanginian however, the sea was periodically deeper or more shallow. In the end this led to a normal salt content

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SOV/20-128-2-43/59

Bionomic Conditions of the Waters of Dagestan in Lower Cretaceous

which favored the spreading of Foraminifera, molluscs and lily crinoids. In the Lower Valanginian sedimentation took place due to the hydrochemical precipitation of calcium salts, in the Upper Valanginian, however, also the shells of the marine inhabitants took part in the sedimentation. There were also islands and shallow places at which there are no sediments or at which they were denuded. In the Hauterivian there is again an alternating occurrence of deep and shallow waters with a prevailing tendency of deepening waters. Pelecypoda are characteristic of this period. Already at the beginning of the Hauterivian the water had considerable depth and normal salt content. The Foraminifera now were in an intensive phase of development. In the Lower Barreme the conditions of the waters rapidly changed although the litho-facies are still chalk-like and contain subordinate terrigenous intermediate strata. The main group of the here living organisms migrated into more favorable areas or died out. In the Upper Barreme the sea covered the total area of Dagestan. The small number of species of the organisms and the higher variety of individuals was perhaps due to deep sea conditions. In

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SOV/20-128-2-43/59

Bionomic Conditions of the Waters of Dagestan in Lower Cretaceous

the Upper Apt period South Dagestan was subject to a strong tectonic action which caused intensive disruption in the sedimentation. Finally this area was completely drained and remained dry until the Turonian and partly until the Akchagyl transgression. The Upper Apt waters were inhabited by Cephalopoda and Pelecypoda. Furthermore, Foraminifera with a limy shell were found. The living conditions were now favorable. The fauna and the lithological composition of the rocks indicate that the water became more shallow. In the Albian the area was differentiated into lifted and submerged sections. The total view indicates undisturbed sedimentation conditions in relatively deep water. In the Middle- and Upper Albian the water became larger and deeper. At some places, however, no sedimentation took place or it was destroyed by the Turonian transgression. There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut geologii Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Geology of the Dagestan Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4

SAMYSHKINA, K.G.

New species of Vaginulina and Cristellaria in Lower Cretaceous
sediments of Daghestan. Trudy Geol.inst.Dag.fil. AN SSSR 2:137-
153 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

(Daghestan—Foraminifera, Fossil)

SAMYSHKINA, K.G.

Vertical range of foraminifers in Lower Cretaceous sediments of
Daghestan. Trudy Geol.inst.Dag.fil AN SSSR 2:162-164 '60.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Daghestan--Foraminifera, Fossil)

SHARAFUTDINOV, F.G.; SAMYSHKINA, K.G.

Division of Upper Cretaceous sediments in Daghestan fields
and test areas. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.3:38-42 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut geologii Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR.

SAMISHINA, M.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof.; PLODINOV, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Adhesion of butadiene-nitrile rubber (SKN-26) to cellophane
and polyamides. Nauch.-issl. trudy VNIITK no.14-134-147 '65.
(MIRA 18-18)

KHOROSHAYA, Ye.S.; LYKOVA, A.N.; PLOTNIKOV, I.V.; SAMYSHKINA, M.A.;
PETUKHOV, M.S.

New high-speed method of analyzing metazine characteristics.
Tekst.prom. 21 no.3:45-46 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Melamine) (Textile finishing)

KHOROSHAYA, Ye.S.; LYKOVA, A.N.; SAMYSHKINA, M.A.; PLOTNIKOV, I.V.;
AFANAS'YEV, A.V.

Methods of chemical analysis of fabrics with a pile coating
applied in an electrostatic field. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:58-59
S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plenok i
iskusstvennoy kozhi (for Khoroshaya, Lykova, Samyshkina, Plotnikov).
2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzh. fabriki "Proletarskiy trud" (for
Afanas'yev).

(Textile fabrics--Testing)

S/081/63/000/004/046/051
B156/B180

AUTHORS: Gamova-Kayukova, N. I., Samvshkina, M. A.

TITLE: An artificial leather resistant to microorganisms in very humid and hot climates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 609, abstract 4T73 (Kozhevenno-obuvn. prom-st', no.4, 1962, 26 - 28)

TEXT: The results are given of an investigation of the mold resistance of film-forming materials and artificial leathers with and without fungicides ("avtobim", "tekstovinit", artificial leather for belts, and upholstery materials); the research was carried out under laboratory, sub-tropical and tropical conditions. The fungicides used were diphenyl-oxide and salicylanilide, the amounts introduced being 5 parts by weight. The salicylanilide proved effective in both the temperate and tropical climate conditions. All the different facing film compositions included 20 parts by weight titanium white, 1 part by weight chromium oxide, 1 part by weight green pigment and 10 parts by weight lead silicate. The polymeric substances were the following combinations: ПВХ - ПФ - 1 + ВСФ - 1

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An artificial leather resistant to ...

S/081/63/000/004/046/051
B156/B180

(PVKh-PF-1 + VSF-1), ПВХ-ПВ-1 + ВСФ-1 + МА-2 (PVKh-PV-1 + VSF-1 + MA-2),
ПВХ-ПФ-1 + ВСФ-1 + СКН-40 (PVKh-PF-1 + VSF-1 + SKN-40),
игелит П + ВСФ-1 (igelite P + VSF-1) + urea-formaldehyde resin, and
igelite P + VSF-1 + phenol-formaldehyde resin. It was found that artificial
leather can be made mold resistant by using cloth which is resistant to
microorganisms, by using the right high-polymers, plasticizing agents, and
stabilizers for producing the facing films and also by including a
fungicide in the composition of the film. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

Card 2/2

SAMYSHKINA, M.A., inzh.; PLOTNIKOV, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor
tekhn.nauk, prof.

Investigating some factors which increase the wear resistance of suede
leather processed in an electric field. Report No.1. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekhn.leg.prom. no.1:53-62 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

- 11 ~~Vsesoyuznyy~~ nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennoy
kozhi i plenochnykh materialov (for Samyshkina, Plotnikov).
2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti
(for Pavlov). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy
khozhi i Plenochnykh materialov Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Leather, Artificial)

SAMYSHKINA, M.A., inzh.; PLOTNIKOV, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOV,
S.A. doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Investigating some factors which increase the wear resistance
of electrostatic suede leather. Report No.2. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no.2:14-20 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennoy
kozhi i plenochnykh materialov (for Samyshkina, Plotnikov).
2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti
(for Pavlov). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy
kozhi i plenochnykh materialov Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo
instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

GAMOVA-KAYUKOVA, N.I., kand.biol.nauk; SAMYSHKINA, M.A., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; BERNSHTEYN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MUSATOVA, M.D.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ABOLTINA, E.M., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; CHERKESOVA, E.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; IVANOVA,
R.A., laborant.

Resistance to moulds of artificial leather, cardboard and 'ent-
duck samples. Nauch.-issl. trudy VNIIPK no.13:65-83 '62.

(MIRA 18:1)

ACCESSION NR: AR4042252

S/0081/64/000/008/S095/S095

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 85573

AUTHOR: Samy'shkina, M. A.; Pavlov, S. A.; Plotnikov, I. V.

TITLE: Adhesion of butadiene-nitrile rubber (SKN-26) to cellophane and polyamide

CITED SOURCE: Nauchno-issled. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t plenochn. materialov i
iskusstv. kozhi, sb. 14, 1963, 134-143

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene nitrile rubber, cellophane, polyamide, polymer, adhesion

TRANSLATION: Investigates adhesion of film of SKN-26 [SKN-26, 100pts; dioctyl phthalate, 18 pts; ZnO, 5 pts; S 1 pt; thiuram, 1 pt; resin (rosin, coumaroneuindene, n-tert-butyl phenolformaldehyde, phenolformaldehyde PB, epoxide E-2000) 5-30 pts], decanted from 10% solution in butylacetate to cellophane and polyamide AK 60/40 (from 12% solution in 95% alcohol) on the adhesiometer of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Leather Substitutes. The introduction of all the resins except rosin increases adhesion to cellophane significantly and to polyamide,

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but little; after heat treatment (60 min at 140° between metallic plates) adhesion is changed and attains maximum with 30 pts of mixture E-2000 and PB. Under action of moisture adhesion to cellophane drops to 0, while adhesion to polyamide either does not change or grows. Change of adhesion is connected with the character of the equilibrium state of the polymer (crystalline, amorphous) and with type of bonds formed on the interface. Moisture absorbed by cellophane blocks its active centers and destroys the bond with the adhesive film. The small quantity of moisture absorbed by polyamide plasticizes its crystal structure and does not affect the earlier-formed polar bonds. During development of new forms of artificial leather and glues it is necessary to consider the structure of the glued polymers and the introduced resins, the influence of heat treatment, and the action of moisture.

SUB CODE: MT, OC

ENCL: OO.

Card 2/2

SAMYSHKINA, O. F. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Diseases of the Lumbo-sacral Region of the Peripheral Nervous System in Metallurgical Workers of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine and Certain Clinical ^{Peculiarities} ~~Characteristics~~ of the Course of ~~■~~ These Diseases." Stalinsk, 1957. 19 pp 20 cm. (Stalinsk State Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), (KL, 27-57, 110)

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SAMYSHKINA, O.F.; KARTSOVNIK, I.I., red.

[Diseases of the lumbosacral section of the peripheral nervous system in metal workers of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine and clinical characteristics of their course] Zabolevaniia poiasnichno-krestsovogo otdela perifericheskoi nervnoi sistemy u rabochikh-metallurgov Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata i nekotorye klinicheskie osobennosti v ikh techenii. Pod red. I.I.Kartsovnika. Stalinsk, Izd. otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata, 1957. 188 p.
(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES) (MIRA 11:4)

SIMYONKINA, O.F., Cand Med Sci --(diss) "Diseases of the lumbosacral section of the peripheral nervous system in ^{metallurgical} workers ~~of the~~ of the Kuznetek Metallurgic Combine and certain clinical peculiarities of their course." Irkutsk, 1959. 20 pp (Irkutsk State Med Inst), 160 copies (KL,30-59, 123)

- 59 -

SAN, D.Ye.

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of isolated allergic myocarditis.

Klin.med. 38 no.6:115-118 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(HEART—DISEASES)

(ALLERGY)

RASKA, K.; ALDOVA, E.; KUBASEK, M.; SURYCEK, L.; HAVLIK, O.; MANYCH, J.;
SANA, B.

Q fever. 1 Report on the first epidemics in Czechoslovakia. Cas.
lek. cesk. 93 no.42:1153-1155 15 Oct 54.

1. Z Ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology
in Czech.)

SANA, Jan

Use of beta resins as addition to forming substances for casting surface finish. Slevarenstvi 10 no.12:488-489 D '62.

1. Moravske zelezarny, Olomouc.

SANA, M.

Development of spinal defects in school children. Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Cech, 29 no.1:11-17 F '62.

1. Rehabilitacni oddeleni KUNZ v Hradci Kralove, prednosta MUDr. Milan Sana.

(SCOLIOSIS in inf & child)

SANA, Milan

Attempt at registration and objective evaluation of some joint
phenomena. Sborn. ved. prac.lek.fak.Karlovy.Univ. (Hrad.Kral.)
6 no.5:477-482 '63

1. Rehabilitacni oddeleni; prednosta: MUDr. M.Sana ,LFKU v
Hradci Kralove.

*

SANACHEVA, A.F., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra

Conference of nurses of the Perm Eye Clinic. Med. sestra 21
no.2:64 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(EYE—DISEASES—CONGRESSES)

SANACHEVA, A.F., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra.

Organization of nurses conferences. Med. sestra 22 no.3:
61 Mr'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney Permskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(NURSES AND NURSING—CONGRESSES)

PYATUNIN, B.V.; SANACHIN, A.V.; SULTANOV, B.Z.; LUBYANSKIY, M.M.;
ABATUROV, V.G.

Preliminary data on the crookedness of holes in case of boring
with hydraulic-percussion equipment. Razved. i okh. nedr 31 no.
2:48-49 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Severo-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for
Pyatunin). 2. Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye
upravleniye (for Sanachin). 3. Sverdlovskiy gornyy insti-
tut (for Sultanov, Lubyanskiy, Abaturov).

SANACHIN, K., shturman.

How to use a radio direction finder in case of failure of the open
antenna. Grazhd. av. 13 no. 4:12 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Radio direction finders)

BROZDETSKIY, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich; UMNOV, P.M., prepod., retsenzent;
MGALOBELISHVILI, A.F., zacl. uchitel' Gruz.SSR, retsenzent;
SANADIRADZE, B.A., prepod., retsenzent; USPENSKIY, A.K., 1964.

[Mathematical textbook for topographic schools] Posobie po
matematike dlia topograficheskikh tekhnikumov. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Nedra," 1964. 335 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy topograficheskiy tekhnikum (for U.S.S.R.). 2. Tbilis-
skiy topograficheskiy tekhnikum (for Sanadiradze).

SANADROVIC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

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